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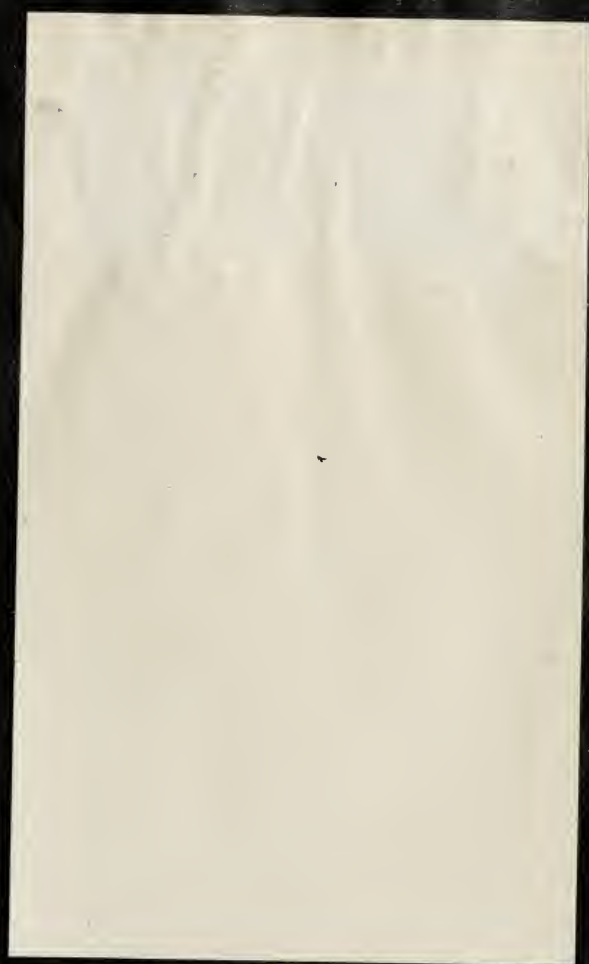
LUCIUS MANLIUS BOLTWOOD  
SHELDON  
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MEMORIAL OF

Lucius Manlius Boltwood

SHELDON





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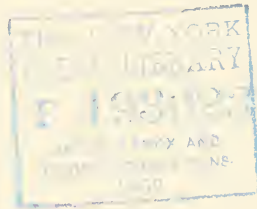
*Lucius M. Boltwood*

LUCIUS MANLIUS BOLTWOOD.

BY

HON. GEORGE SHELDON.

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1905.



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## HON. LUCIUS MANLIUS BOLTWOOD.

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"AMERICANS of royal descent" is a high sounding phrase. As usually interpreted it refers to those who can trace a lineage to some one who at some time sat upon the English throne; it matters not whether the seat was obtained by invasion and rapine or by treason, revolt, and murder; whether the line comes direct through bloody tyrants or by side issues,—if only it has been labeled "royal." The term is a good one, however, and can be put to better use. It is a high honor to be able to trace one's line to the kings and queens who peacefully invaded New England, and, braving all odds, founded dynasties on the bleak sands of Cape Cod, amid the jagged rocks and tangled swamps of the Bay, or on the broad alluvial fields of the Connecticut Valley. From such an ancestry Lucius Manlius Boltwood could claim direct descent through more than fifty lines. In a brief paper like this it is impossible to give even the baldest record of such an heredity. These men walked in varying paths, each a sturdy, independent traveller, seeking breadth and freedom from oppressive religious thrall, afar from their native land. They were each in the van of that great wave of civil and theological betterment which carried them out of England, and which is still slowly, but surely spreading over the world. Whatever may be said of environment, no one can doubt that in such a case as this, heredity must be a potent factor in the development of Mr. Boltwood. Of such royal blood he had a right to be proud. Among these men, two crossed in the *Mayflower*, but nearly all left their homes during the reign of that apostle of untruth, Charles I.

As all come-outers must be, each of these men was individual,—not one in a conglomerate mass, welded together by time and circumstance. In this condition of things we have no right to expect that, while they could and did unite against an oppressive theology at home, their religious ideas should be moulded in one and the same form here. As the natural outcome of such a condition, we find interminable divisions and quarrelling on points of belief, which are to us so small and meaningless as not to be discovered with the naked eye.

I. Robert Boltwood, one of these men, was an immigrant before 1648; a freeman 1658. When the church at Wethersfield, Conn., was rent in twain by one of these puerile quarrels over some particular interpretation of certain scripture texts, he was one of those under the lead of the redoubtable John Russell, who shook the Connecticut dust off their feet, went up the River, and founded the town of Hadley, in 1659. Little is known about the career of Robert Boltwood in Hadley, but that little is to his credit; he earned the title of sergeant in the militia, and we see his mettle in the act noted below. The Hadley corn mill, three miles north of the village, was burnt by the Indians. The owners declined to replace it, but bold Robert Boltwood rebuilt it in 1677, and ran it until his death in 1684. His son Samuel is found to be the miller in 1685. The wife of Robert was Mary, of unknown parentage. She died May 14, 1687. Their children were: Samuel, married Sarah Lewis; Sarah, married, May 31, 1666, Isaae Warner, of Hatfield; Lydia, married, April 2, 1674, John Warner, of Springfield; Martha, married, April 1, 1674, Daniel Warner, of Hatfield; Mary, married, Oct. 24, 1667, James Bebee.

II. Samuel, only son of Robert, settled in Hadley. He married Sarah, daughter of Captain William Lewis, of Farmington, Connecticut. They had five sons and five daughters. Like his father, he was a sergeant, and a miller; he is called by tradition a man of remarkable strength and bravery; he was one of that patriotic band which, under the lead of Captain William Turner, broke the back of Philip's War, at Peskeompskut, May 19, 1676. It was on this occasion that his friend Benjamin Wait won his first laurels, and young Jonathan Wells immortalized his name as the "young hero of the Connecticut Valley."

Samuel was a soldier stationed at Deerfield when the awful desolation of Feb. 29, 1704, fell upon that town. When knowledge of the attack reached Hadley, his three sons, Samuel Jr., Robert, and Ebenezer, knowing their father was involved, joined the troop which rode rapidly to the rescue. Samuel and his three sons were all in the desperate fight on Deerfield Meadows for the recovery of the captive inhabitants. In the same gallant band which rode and fought that morning were John, Ebenezer, and Samuel Warner, sons of Martha Boltwood; and Daniel Warner, a son of Sarah Boltwood. Here, then, were one son and seven grandsons of Robert the immigrant.

Sergeant Samuel and his son Robert were killed in the unequal combat on the Meadows. So much, then, do we, the sons of Deerfield, owe to the ready pluck and valor brought over in the blood of Sergeant Robert Boltwood.

When the battle was over, it became a sad duty of the survivors to gather up the bodies of those who fell upon the field, and with the men, women, and children murdered in the village, to lay them together in a common burial. Thus it came to pass, that the first born of the Boltwood blood in America, the ancestor of Lucius Manlius, found his last bed in the same grave where many of my own lineage were laid on that dreadful day. A plain, enduring monument marks the spot where the mingled ashes of two generations of Boltwoods, and two generations of Sheldons, were laid to rest for aye, within the sound of the murmuring Pocumtuck. Hard by, within the same God's Acre, were laid in later years other descendants of Sarah Boltwood. There is a kinship through common suffering as well as common blood, and the feeling that through both I am joined to Mr. Boltwood asserts itself now, and claims this recognition. It may well be that here was laid the foundation upon which there were built so many unions between these families in later years.

III. Solomon, the youngest son of Samuel, born July 2, 1694, and so nine years old when his father was slain, removed to Amherst about 1737. Nothing is found to distinguish him from his fellows. He died April 20, 1762. His wife was Mary, daughter of John Norton, of Farmington, Conn., widow of John Pantry, of Hartford. She died May 24, 1763, aged 76. They had three sons and three daughters.

IV. William, oldest son of Solomon and Mary, born Feb. 4, 1725, settled in Amherst, was a Lieut., served on the frontier in the French and Indian wars, and died May 2, 1799. His wife was Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Sheldon, of Northampton, born Dec. 8, 1724, married Dec. 10, 1750, died May 10, 1809. They had five daughters and two sons. The older, John, served in the Revolutionary War, and died in 1803. The younger:—

V. William, born May 4, 1766, remained in Amherst. He was a blacksmith and farmer, possessing a remarkable memory, great firmness and decision of character, good judgment and sterling common sense. He died Aug. 15, 1835. His first wife was Eunice, daughter of Stephen and Ruth (Church) Noble, of Westfield, born

in 1770, married Aug. 2, 1789, died June 6, 1807. William married second, Feb. 18, 1808, Irene, daughter of Isaac and Submit (Graves) Hubbard of Sunderland, and widow of Asahel Clark of Amherst. She was sister to Stephen Hubbard, who had married Lucy Boltwood, his sister. Mrs. Irene Boltwood died Aug. 6, 1831. William married third, Feb. 6, 1833, Olive, daughter of Joel Smith, widow of Lucius Hastings. He had three sons and six daughters.

VI. Lucius, son of William and Eunice, was born March 16, 1792, the second of nine children. William was a farmer with small means, and could only aid his son, who was earnest in desiring an education, by giving him his time in the winter. So the aspiring youth worked his way,—nine months on the farm and three months at the village school, later at the new Academy, and finally by teaching school. He was a graduate of Williams College in 1814. This college was selected because it was near by, and he could walk home on occasion, the distance being *only* about fifty miles. He settled in Amherst and became one of her leading citizens. He read law with Hon. Samuel F. Dickinson, and was admitted to the Hampshire Bar in 1817. About this time the Unitarian movement in the Connecticut Valley, which came to the front with the settlement of Rev. Samuel Willard at Deerfield, was so spreading that it occasioned a serious disturbance among the conservatives, and in 1819, a strong effort was made to establish a "Literary Institution," avowedly to check the advance of the more liberal belief. Young lawyer Boltwood was one of the foremost in promoting this measure in defence of the Calvinistic creed, and by his activity and eloquence was able to command considerable influence in the community, in securing the location of the adverse camp in his native town. His heart was filled with great joy and pride when Amherst College became a reality in 1821. Mr. Boltwood was secretary of Amherst College, 1828–1864; was commissioner of its Charity Fund, 1833–1866; was president of Amherst Bank, 1855–6; was a justice of the peace with an extensive business. He was a vigorous newspaper writer; had a decided taste for genealogical and historical research, and was a standard authority on these subjects in his native town, rivaled only by his wife. He may be called by his manner and habits a Gentleman of the Old School; he habitually wore a ruffled shirt, a blue broadcloth swallow-tail coat with gilt buttons. Even down to his latest years he retained

an erect form, an elastic step, and a dignified bearing. Originally a Whig in politics, he was one of the founders of the Liberty Party, when arose the first organized political revolt against negro slavery, and he was its candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1841. In addition to his public occupations, he was a good all-round man of affairs, and accumulated a fair competence for the time and place.

Lucius Boltwood married, Aug. 30, 1824, Fanny Haskins, daughter of Rev. Mase Shepard, a minister at Little Compton, R. I., and of Deborah, daughter of Capt. John Haskins, of Boston. Ruth Haskins, a sister of Deborah, was the mother of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Soon after the death of Rev. Mr. Shepard, in 1821, his widow with her children all removed to the village of Amherst, which was then aspiring to crown herself with a college, and this family became at once prominent in the educational forces of the town. Fanny, then seventeen years old, was the eighth child of this family. She became the mother of eight sons and one daughter. Her first child, Lucius Manlius, was born in the house of her mother, known as the Shepard house for many years, before being destroyed by fire.

In 1835, Lucius Boltwood built a stately mansion on a lot adjoining the college. Here in the home of Lucius and Fanny H. Boltwood, simple, open-door, yet elegant hospitality was the rule. Here were entertained by the brilliant hostess many of the brightest stars in the intellectual firmament of New England during the middle of the nineteenth century. Here came successive governors of the Commonwealth. Here came her cousin Ralph Waldo Emerson in the zenith of his fame, as a thinker and an exponent of the higher ideals; Rufus Choate, the unique and fascinating orator; Henry Ward Beecher, of national fame, eminent in many fields; Wendell Phillips, with whom her husband was in full sympathy in the anti-slavery struggle. And in later years Lucius Manlius had the satisfaction of seeing these two men congratulate themselves and the country on the success of their persistent labor. Here came also Oliver Wendell Holmes with his inimitable sallies of wit and pathos. In short, as said by a friend, "the first literary and political figures of that generation were entertained in that fine old pillared house under the shadow of Amherst College." In the social hours by the Boltwood fireside this intensely interesting group discussed on the broadest scale everything pertaining to theology, legal lore, or the wrongs of humanity. Good was praised, the bad unhesitatingly censured, and plans for the betterment of the world were formu-

lated; all of which was open to the eager and receptive mind of the boyish listener. We may add to the circle the Faculty of Amherst College, including men of international reputation, not the least among them being a brother of the hostess, Charles Upham Shepard, the distinguished mineralogist, who was complimented by Sir Robert Peel, at a public dinner in England, as the first authority in the world upon meteorites.

In this hospitable home upon the hill, Madam Fanny Boltwood reigned supreme, with method and kindness. She was the life and light of husband and home, guiding domestic affairs and rearing her children. Friends and strangers were alike welcome to her hospitable board. She was also the stay of the household in the days of their deepest sorrow, as one by one their children passed beyond the veil. Mrs. Boltwood died April 25, 1888, sincerely mourned by a community in which she had been an active, useful, and loving member for more than three score years. Her husband had died July 10, 1872. After the death of Mrs. Fanny Boltwood, the fine old mansion passed into the hands of Amherst College. It was named "Hitchcock Hall," in honor of her distinguished President, who for years, in the long past, had been a weekly visitor within its hospitable walls.

VII. Lucius Manlius, the oldest child of Lucius and Fanny H., was born June 8, 1825, in the home of his grandmother Shepard. It is useless to ask was he more influenced by environment or heredity; both conspired in his favor and were equally potent. He was the first grandchild, and naturally he was a favorite of his loving grandmother and proud aunts. The Shepards, as has been said, were a family of note, very conservative, but refined and intellectual by inheritance; and young Lucius was largely under their influence in the formative period. Here, as well as in the elevating home of his parents, he came in contact with men and women of stirring worth. What better opportunities could be desired! One has said, referring to the Boltwood mansion, "The influence of this stately and delightful home made Lucius Manlius, while a youth, a person of fine bearing, with a certain air of distinction; \* \* his personal traits were courtesy, cordiality, a winning address, and an interest in each one with whom he spoke, \* \* the lowly as well as the well-born."

While a mere boy, he had been largely diverted from the usual boyhood life. He was the first born, and became the only survivor

of four children who left him one by one. It is a pathetic figure which we see, a boy with a scarf of black crape tied about his arm, as was the custom of the time, himself expecting soon to follow his brothers and sister, keeping aloof from his mates and shrinking from observation. But rebounding from his unusual sorrows, he again joined in the social sports of his mates, running, ball-playing and swimming in summer, and skating in winter, in all of which he excelled. Before all others he chose the companionship of his father and mother, and this intimacy continued to the last. It is said that "filial reverence and the confidential relationship existing between the son and his father and mother was a remarkable characteristic" of Lucius Manlius. On his father's grounds was a garden and an orchard, and the young man devoted much time to the cultivation and improvement of the trees, with a notable result in the quality and yield of the fruit. Many a choice basket he was able to serve for distinguished guests of the family. Through his love of horticulture he became affiliated with the Hampshire and Franklin Agricultural Society, and in later years served as its secretary. His father and his aunts often took the boy on long journeys, and his delight on seeing the beauties of nature, and his adventures on the road or in the towns which he visited, made a life-long impression which in later years he was wont to recall for his own pleasure or that of his family.

At the age of seven, he began school life at Miss Sellon's school, and in 1834 he attended the Manual Labor School of Hon. Rodolphus B. Hubbard. Then followed academic training at the local Academy until 1839, when he entered Amherst College at the age of fourteen. His college life was uneventful. He obtained more than the usual amount of college honors. He joined the "Church of Christ in Amherst College," and had no connection with any other. He was graduated Aug. 10, 1843. After teaching school at the Academy in New Britain, Conn., in the winter of 1844, he set himself seriously to reading law, inclining to follow the profession of his father. But probably by the advice of his maternal relatives he turned his mind to theology. He left home for the Andover Theological Seminary, Oct. 23, 1844. His closing thesis for the year 1845 was on "The interference of parties with private action one of the most weighty objections against them." The next year he would be a voter, and the subject of parties and party allegiance was upon him. His second year in the study of theology was spent

in the Theological Institute of Connecticut, at East Windsor. He closed his connection there, Aug. 27, 1846, by speaking on "The Fathers of New England."

Lucius Manlius had inherited from both father and mother a taste for history and genealogy; his mother especially appears to have been one of those rare treasures to the antiquary, one whose mind was a well filled store-house of anecdotes and dates, perfectly reliable, and always ready for use. The youth became early interested in these studies, but more particularly in genealogy; he began an active correspondence with Sylvester Judd, which ended only with the death of the historian. There had been no intermittance in his interest in these subjects while at Andover or in Connecticut, and he did valuable work in both places, as the pages of the REGISTER will bear witness. Oct. 7, 1846, he was elected a Corresponding Member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, and when on his way to Andover, for a third year in theologic study, he stopped in Boston. From his diary, which he kept from 1845 for a few years, we read under date of Oct. 20, 1846:—

"I visited during the day the Genealogical Rooms and found Mr. Drake very polite. This gentleman keeps the Antiquarian Bookstore on Cornhill, is Corresponding Secretary of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. This is a young Society, having been incorporated by the Legislature a little more than a year ago. Its object is to investigate the early history of New England and New England settlers. I also called at the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Tremont Street and presented the letter handed me by Rev. Mr. Tyler for Rev. Mr. Felt, the Librarian of the Society. Mr. Felt was very cordial and gave me liberty of consulting any of the books I might see fit. In the evening I called on Mr. Isaac F. Shepard, Esq., a gentleman with whom I had previously corresponded regarding the early settlers of New England bearing the name of Shepard. I found him very pleasant. He invited me to call again and take dinner, tea, or pass the night according as it might suit my convenience." After another call upon Mr. Drake at his bookstore, Mr. Boltwood left Boston for Andover. We may infer that his heart was as much set upon history and genealogy as upon theology. This is discernible all along. At his graduation from Andover, Sept. 1, 1847, he chose to speak of "The Early Preachers of New England." Sept. 11, he left Amherst with his father on a two months' tour to Michigan. He had been licensed



to preach by the Andover Association, and he preached nearly every Sunday while absent. Returning to Amherst he now became an important inmate of the home; his study was carefully guarded by his mother from interruptions by the brood of young brothers and cousins, and from all these he generally held himself aloof, devoting himself earnestly to his profession, finding recreation in the orchard and garden. In his father's absence he took his place in the family. For several years he remained at home. Amherst was a centre of supply for the roundabout towns, and he was often called to occupy temporarily vacant pulpits. He was twenty-two years old, slender in form, dignified in movement, with smooth face, light hair and fair complexion. "Squire Boltwood's son" often surprised his congregation by his satisfactory service. He had several eligible calls to settle, but declined all, and was never ordained. It is said that "in his own judgment of himself at maturity he was not sure that he was adapted to that part of the ministerial office." I suppose the truth is, as a mutual friend has recently said, "he was a born genealogist," and thenceforth his devotion to that science was unremitting, and all other occupations were only subsidiary.

In 1852 he was made Corresponding Member of the New York Historical Society. In 1852 the committee in charge of the Amherst College library felt the need of a guiding hand there, and finding in Mr. Boltwood "a young man eminently qualified by his peculiar tastes, talents, and acquirements" for that service, he was appointed librarian by the trustees, and duly installed. Here he was in his native element; here his mental make-up and systematic mind had free scope. He found the library of little value to professors and students through need of care; he left it vitalized and in all respects what a college library should be. In 1856 he was made Corresponding Member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and from 1868 to 1872 he was the Recording Secretary of that Society. In 1858 he was made Honorary Member of the Vermont Historical Society, and in 1859 of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He was state senator in 1860, serving on the Educational Committee, and was chairman of the Committee on the Library. A Senator said of him, "He takes to law-making quite readily, always considering a proposition carefully before voting upon it. He is not one of the talking members, another evidence that he will make a good legislator." From 1861 to 1865 he was the postmaster at Amherst, under the appointment of President Lincoln.

On the death of Sylvester Judd, in 1860, while his *History of Hadley* was in the press, Mr. Boltwood took up the work, and, adding his own collections to the unorganized material left by Mr. Judd, he edited and carried through the Genealogical department of the *History*, which is considered an authority and is of rare value.

In 1867 he went to Washington, D. C., to act as assistant librarian under the noted A. R. Spofford. His work was wholly in cataloguing books. Mr. Spofford says, "His information in matters of history (especially in local American history), biography and genealogy was remarkably extensive and there seemed to be no limit to his personal interest in all inquiries connected with these subjects"; he was noted for his "indefatigable industry." At the end of a year, he was offered the position of librarian of the Young Men's Institute at Hartford, and he returned north largely induced by the desire to be near his parents. He retained this office from 1868 to 1875. His successor in the office "found a great deal of his work, all done with the same exquisite neatness and precision, that I could never hope to equal. He was by nature a classifier and cataloguer." In 1873 he superintended the publication of its catalogue of 20,000 volumes. "The patience and accuracy required in this profession had been to a large extent developed by his genealogical studies, the work he really loved best, and in which he had attained to the greatest eminence"; he knew the inside of books as well as the outside; "he made no display of knowledge, but he had it." This was a circulating library, and other qualifications than zeal and intelligence were called for; these were not found wanting. The frequenters of the library always found Mr. Boltwood courteous and patient when these virtues were often severely tried; he was ever ready to give information, and apt in illustrating his statements with some personal anecdote calculated to fix it in the memory.

In 1876, Mr. Boltwood was invited to become a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. In 1878 he published his most notable work, the "History and Genealogy of the Noble Family in America," a volume of 870 pages. This contains the results of a most faithful research extending over more than thirty years.

In 1879, Mr. Boltwood removed to New Haven, where in Yale University he preferred to give his sons a classical and legal education. About this time the care of the large landed estate of his father in Michigan fell upon him. These lands had been neglected

until there was confusion in claim and title. In the litigation which followed, he was found to be a keen man of business; his early training in law came in full play; his habits of patient investigation proved invaluable in bringing the tangle into order, and establishing his claims and title. His character for integrity and honesty of purpose came to be recognized in Michigan, as it had long been in New England, where he was considered a man with high ideals of life and consistent endeavor to hew close to the straight line of duty as he saw it marked out. One who made the acquaintance of Mr. Boltwood late in life says, "I never knew a man who believed what he believed, and thought what he thought with the intense and perfect confidence of Mr. Boltwood. The most marked trait of his character was his intenseness." Another says of him, "he had a ruggedness, a strength of mind, a mental grip on things" which were admirable. If he did not approve of the conduct of others, he was free to express his disapproval, "but his criticisms were always of the act, and not of the individual." He disliked shams and pretentions. What he demanded was absolute truth, absolute right. One looked upon Mr. Boltwood as a type of the New England Puritans and their immediate descendants, who were "the strongest characters in the history of mankind" which puts him "as high in my estimation as I can express it. \* \* \* he stands in my memory as a quaint and strong character, the like of which I shall not meet again."

In politics Mr. Boltwood appears as an independent thinker, accepting new ideas and advocating modern reforms, regardless of old party ties. In theology the old Puritan creed, instilled in youth, lay at the foundation; but he was so far non-sectarian that he saw good in all sects, and affiliated in worshiping with Episcopalians whenever in locality it best suited his convenience. In religion he was intensely conservative; he set his face like flint against the liberating influences of the day; the advancing wave of free thought broke upon him as a ripple upon a rock. To him every tradition of the Bible was sacred. Any criticism upon it was sacrilege. Any deductions of science which cast a shadow on its pages were to him as naught. But he had the rare virtue of silence with regard to the religious belief of others. He is called by one who knew him best a very faithful "religious Christian Gentleman." He lived a good life, giving of himself and his means, so far as able, for the good of others.

It has been said by another, "he who walks through life with an even temper and a gentle patience, patient with himself, patient with others, patient with difficulties and crosses, has an every day greatness beyond that which is won in battle or chanted in cathedrals." These words fittingly describe his daily living. Very prominent among the characteristics of our friend was the happy combination of an independent spirit, a clear and contented mind, and utter devotion to his home circle. And there he reached the climax of a successful career: the companionship of the wife of his choice, and five fine, healthy children of promise, in which promise there was no disappointment.

In person Mr. Boltwood was five feet ten inches, strongly built and finely proportioned; his head, with a high forehead, was firmly set on broad shoulders; his hair was light brown, his eyes blue, earnest and piercing, and he read without spectacles. In habit he was temperate, eschewing all exhilarating drinks; pure water was his constant beverage. He found no use for tobacco in any form. He continued erect, and bore his years with a suppleness and grace induced largely by habitual out-of-door exercise. For forty years he wore a full beard, with which he dispensed in the last year of his life. His memory was surprising; he could recall at will every incident of his life, and, what can be said of few at his age, he could always recall names and faces at once.

It was in 1895 that Mr. Boltwood removed with his family to Grand Rapids, where his three sons were in practice as lawyers under the firm of Boltwood & Boltwood. Here he continued his business and favorite studies, spending much time in reading, and never forgetting his walk of two or three miles every day. In 1900, he was made a Corresponding Member of the Old Colony Historical Society, and the same year called upon his friends in Massachusetts.

In November, 1904, he made another journey to his native town and other places where he had resided with unusual enjoyment. "During his absence he was taken very ill, but lived one month after reaching home, where he entered into rest, February 28, 1905." At his request, his children placed him in the family burial-lot in Amherst, March 4. This was the first break in the family circle. His loss is deeply felt, and he is sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Boltwood and all their children live at Grand Rapids.

He leaves a large historic genealogic library, and an immense mass of manuscript on the genealogy of New England families. To the very last he constantly added to his large store of matter for the continuation of the Genealogy of Hadley Families. To that end his note book was constantly in evidence during his last visit to Massachusetts. It is to be hoped that this additional matter will reach the public in some form.

Mr. Boltwood married, June 6, 1860, Clarinda Boardman, daughter of Hinckley and Elvira Armenius (Wright) Williams, of Goshen, Mass., born Aug. 31, 1836. She was indeed a helpmeet peculiarly fitted to his temperament and occupations; with literary taste and ability, combined with the faculty of wise management in the domestic department; and we may be sure that she did her full share in the care and training of their children. In this home, with the tender love of a devoted wife and the filial obedience of his children, Mr. Boltwood found his delightful haven of rest and happiness. Here he reigned; a gentle autocrat, with cheerfulness, kindness, and love; "a model husband and father." He was fond of good stories, and when on his journeyings he picked up the best for family use on his return; as also pictures of the most interesting localities he had visited. The devotion of these parents to their children knew no bounds; with but limited means at their disposal, no sacrifice was considered too costly in giving them all a liberal education. Mr. Boltwood's life with his wife was close and absolutely confidential. Letters were exchanged every day when separated. A heavy cloud now overshadows and darkens this household, but the sunshine of the past must always linger upon the vacant chair.

The children of Lucius Manlius and Clarinda Boardman (Williams) are: George Shepard, born in Amherst, March 2, 1861, graduate of Yale University 1882, Yale Law School 1885; Lucius, born in Amherst, July 27, 1862, Yale 1883, Law School 1886; Charles Wright, born in Washington. D.C., December 6, 1867, Yale 1890, Law School 1892; Fanny Haskins, born in Hartford, February 27, 1870, student Wellesley College 1889-1891; Elvira Wright, born in Hartford, July 9, 1872, student in music Vassar College 1891-92, Kindergarten Training School, Grand Rapids, 1901.











